

bed to breakfast, thence to office, back to dinner and then to sleep. The daily newspaper forms the literary life of the day and the illustrated magazine sent by your friends in England divert your attention once a fortnight. The members of a Society of the kind we contemplate should bring with them two things, information and ignorance. The information they have acquired by reading and which they have thought over and incorporated is ever welcome in the present day of plethora of books, magazines and newspapers. No man can read every publication; it is with difficulty most of us can follow the literature of the subject we earn our daily bread at, let alone desultory readings. Therefore to even the person earned in yet our backed novels I would say welcome. If the last novel he has read is good, he can advise us to that effect; or if it is poor he can warn us against it. It will become a necessary adjunct to a scholar by and by to have one or two readers of books in his employ who can do jackal literary work, dividing his employer's time between what is worthless. Let us then be able to each other in advising as to what we have read and what is worth reading. I should like to hear members ask publicly, "Has any one read so and so, if so it is worth reading?" In many Societies talking shop is prohibited. This, however, can only apply to persons engaged at one business or trade. Now to my humble way of thinking the average man when he talks anything but shop is not worth listening to; most of us want to know as Lord Brougham did "Every thing of something and something of every thing," and it is only by men talking of what they know that information can be gathered, and from them. Therefore I say, bring to the knowledge you have made your own with you and be prepared if opportunity offers to instruct others. The second quality mentioned as necessary, ignorance, needs no comment, requires no urging to bring, for it is the poor equity present with us. It is an inheritance for all mankind is born with it. Knowledge is so expensive an acquisition and the race for life so keen that we must all be content to be specialists in a few days. If we wish to maintain ourselves or our families. The engineer has to content himself not only with engineering but with a mere section of it. The paper maker has to concern himself with the elements of his material merely and the quality of perfection he attains, but the machinery by which his paper is made is neither his invention nor his control. It takes thirteen hands to make a pin and so in every branch of trade it is split up into sections and every man becomes a specialist in his own department. Yet the modern world demands that we shall be so ennobled if we are to maintain ourselves in food and clothing. The lawyer, doctor, chemist, manufacturer, and merchant are under the same law; in fact all branches of human industry are broken up into narrow and contracted channels reducing the individual to little better than a machine for the furtherance of a particular branch of work. The modern life is one of educational subordination. As days grow to months and years most men succumb more and more to the contracting influence of their surroundings; and in time come to resemble the cart horse in their daily round of life. How then are such detrimental influences to be thwarted? I would say by such societies as the one we are now initiating. This leads me to deal with the second question, What are you to be? Who asks the question? The latter by the doorway; the self-selected man who imagines that his word and opinion are final; who refuses to have his utterance doubted or discussed; who can hear no good in the utterances of others and who refuses to listen or to be instructed in a subject which is beyond the limits of his biased thoughts. He came merely to listen and he had to say, "To such a man who wishes to hear what 'they say' let him join the ranks of the scandal mongers with their 'they say.' He will find his proper sphere there and not in a community of men striving to arrive at the truth. The truth was never preceded in any biblical or scientific sense by 'they say.' How many a time have I heard and heard of injustices have been executed under the term 'they say.' It is the phrase of the gossip; the prelude to almost every exaggeration or perversion of the truth; the language of the intellectual man who puts off joining such a Society as this until he knows what 'they say.' The grand motto of the 'Ear of Keltia' they say—what say they—let them say 'finds no echo in the bosom of the changeless, the teller, the self-conscious delinquent, or the intellectualist. The university in which I studied had for its motto 'The beginning of wisdom is the fear of the Lord' and the house in which I lived had inscribed on its lintel 'They say, what say they, let them say.' It is only the man who obeys the former that can 'let them say.' It is only the man whose conscience is clear and whose purpose is honest, who can stand at the mark across an issue of doubt or bearers of false witness. I merely came to hear what they had to say. To an honest man with such an intention I would extend my warmest welcome. He comes as a listener; his gift is not in the public announcement of his beliefs nor in the arena of debate; his quiet conscience is his guide, and he will not be led by the hand of the ignorant. But quiet books often water rich pastures, and the man who engages no notice may enjoy receiving benefits without rendering none, and the influence of his fair example may shine in paths unknown to the platform buster. To such a one I would say again 'welcome,' and would appreciate it an honour to enrol his name on the list of friends to this Society. What are you to be? What any one amongst you chooses to make us! If you—yes, you, the individual in point at, have ability you can make this Society the most wonderful ever known. Do not put the blame on 'them.' Take it home to yourself and blame yourself if this Society proves a failure or drags out a negligible existence. It is because you had not the brains to make it a success. Let there be no mistake about this: no shuffling the responsibility on to others' shoulders; if you have the power, that is, the intellectual ability you can fashion the debates to your liking; you can lead the minds of the members whither you please. You do not care to do this, and the time! Work hours are long, and the climate is trying. Ah! I perceive you are but a strapping in the affairs of life whatever your years may be. No one believes you who is out of his teens and has taken his first breath of manhood and looked abroad on the world. The most proficient at work is the thinking man who has acquired information on many subjects. Some exclaim 'Oh! the dabbler in many is proficient in none!' Is Sir John Lubbock the worse banker because he devotes his leisure to scientific pursuits? Why the Ministers of England rule the Empire wisely because of their many-sided phases of intellectual activity? Was Michael Angelo an indifferent architect because he was a sculptor and painter? Is Sir James Paget the worse surgeon because he is the most finished speaker in England? Depend upon it the man of many parts, wisely balanced, multiplies his advantage towards the goal and proves the better workman in that he cultivates the various gifts Nature bestowed upon him. Therefore, be your employment at the desk or in the workshop, you will find your work become more and more a joy to you the more you extend your knowledge and cultivate your abilities. 'In what direction am I to cultivate my abilities, as I have discovered no bent in my inclinations?' By attendance at such a Society as this proposed to be, you will

find that you attend more regularly when certain subjects come up for discussion or lecture. If you enjoy debate you will involuntarily find tongue for your belief; if science is more attractive you will be drawn towards it as a needle to a magnet. But what scope is there for developing your talents? Scope! If oratory be your bent, I can promise you as an audience the entire world. Through the medium of the press, if you so wish it, your words can reach the furthest end of the earth. Instead of a few street loafers such as listened to Socrates and by whom his words have reached us through all these dim centuries, I can promise you in this room an audience that, in point of actual knowledge, not necessarily of education, Athens could never have dreamed of as attainable. Preachers, lawyers, physicians, teachers, graduates in arts and philosophy, architects, engineers, merchants and those killed in many branches of science are your audience. Have you the skill to catch their ear? 'But my indications tend towards science and there is nothing here but a bare barren island.' By that statement I do not believe you have grasped the first principles of science. No land is barren to the investigation of nature. Why, the very stones laugh with abundance of interest in the very clay that clogs your boots is one of the most interesting products of the earth, for it is a Kaolin or China clay—the name and material of that porcelain we call 'china.' The earth, with its flowers and plants, its birds and beasts, and the sea teeming with fish that have never been investigated, and with shells whose inhabitants have found no exponent. The change of barrenness is past, a fruitful field lies at your feet, you want the magic touch of science to perceive a tongue in every component of nature. Before leaving this subject let me remind you would-be scientists that the mere collecting of insects, moths, beetles, or specimens of any living thing is not furthering the ends of science. It is neither instructive nor is it an education. It is indulging the instinct of destruction implanted in mankind and it works evil to the character of the individual by encouraging needless cruelty. As Cooper says, 'I would not enter on my list of friends the man who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.' When the collector brings his specimen to the scientists and has a name attached thereto he has received instruction; but when the collector looks carefully at his object compares it with others, and by reference to books or catalogues himself finds its place in the scale of nature, then he watches its life history, its metamorphosis and its reproduction he is educating himself. Therefore we have three kinds of collectors: one who practises needless cruelty, a second who may receive instruction only by his labours, and a third who is receiving education in that he thinks out his subject. A third and by many before me now considered the most important use of a library society is the opportunity it gives to acquire the power of speaking in public. The platform has assumed so important a function now-a-days that it may be said to have created the necessity for the Youth of England educating themselves in the art of speaking. In every town and hamlet of Britain are societies under various names where opportunities are given for men to express their political or social views. The platform is of but comparatively recent creation. When George the Third ascended the throne in 1760 platform addresses or bustings speeches as they were termed were but in their infancy. They were impossible to us now-a-days to believe that man could utter a single sentence without the aid of the public orator in a recent century. The English Revolution of 1688 was not brought about by large meetings nor by busting speeches. The French Revolution of a hundred years ago was fomented and carried to a climax without mass meetings. The first time meetings of the kind became usual was during the Corn Law commotion in England in 1843, and it is only since then that platform oratory has become a constant power in the land. In the year 1834 William the Fourth wrote to Lord Melbourne that 'His Majesty deprecated the practice of giving great dinners which are a sort of political assembly; and he also objects to 'liberal' speeches, particularly by individuals holding high office.' Thenceforth speeches have, however, grown to such a pitch that even the railway carriage as it slackens its pace is converted into a platform from whence to enunciate political opinions to crowded meetings by individuals holding the highest offices. Still the facility of speech is far behind the art of writing. By the pen the poet, the novelist, the dramatist can produce marvels of beauty and wondrous flights of rhetoric, but the art of speaking as compared with the art of writing is yet in its infancy. Which is the more powerful one has only to listen to a good speaker to know. It is the individuality of the speaker, if he has any, that makes lectures, sermons, political speeches, and after-dinner speeches attractive. The actor must be on the stage, not heard through a telephone. The singer must be seen, it is not sufficient that the sweet sounds be merely transmitted by a phonograph. The same may be said of the platform speaker; the individuality of the speaker must be added to the text, otherwise the enthusiasm is gone, the sparkle is left out and the words appeal to a cold only through the hard medium of the printed type. The development of the faculty of debate is also one of the objects of societies of this kind. By this it must not be understood that the mere power of angry wrangling is meant. Far other is the object. The first requisite in debate is it is power of self-control. 'He that ruleth his speech is better than he that ruleth a city,' self-control is the first requisite in debate; it never comes by inheritance and can be more readily acquired in the tilt-yard of debate than in any other. Everyone of us must fight our own battle; most conquer ourselves if we aspire to greatness. We have not all the power to suit the word to the idea, the epigram to the occasion, the metaphor to the subject; but we can learn in simple language to defend and express our ideas without heat or querulousness—which excludes neither fervent eloquence nor the passion attendant upon earnest discourse. In all your debates remember this—that when public questions are dealt with it is measures we attack, not men; it is the box we discuss, not Jack. This is a text to be driven well home; and on the other hand, should you happen to hold the office attacked you will show your power of self-control to a divine height by acting on this warning. It is intended in connection with this Society to institute a lending library. Many men have already placed the books in their possession at the service of the society, and no doubt many more will follow their example. We intend to have a room devoted to the purposes of the Society, and one of the members has granted a temporary home where the business of the library may be carried on. Many miniature lending libraries are already in existence in the colony, mainly between men engaged in the same occupation. This shows the necessity for libraries of this kind. Of the two libraries in Hongkong one is limited to the few score members constituting the Hongkong Club, and the other is located in the City Hall and under the control of the custodian. The latter, although the public library is practically useless to the public. It is open only during working hours and the books cannot be taken away. We have no men with leisure time on their hands in this Colony. The hours of daylight

are spent at the desk or in the workshop; the setting of the sun sees the store room of knowledge in the City Hall closed at the same hour as the labours of the day are finished for us. 'A collection of books,' Carlyle says 'is a real University;' and Cicero has described a room without books as a box without a soul; but our local University might be considered as a room without a soul and as books without any body to unclasp them. Therefore, we propose to develop a lending library amongst members and to help to do in private what we cannot get done publicly. Of course for a time at any rate our range of selection will be limited but the man who is not content with little is content with nothing. Contentment consists not in great wealth but in few wants. Another burning question to be decided by the members of this Society is 'are women to be admitted.' I believe the members and against are pretty equally divided. There is no question of 'women's rights.' It is merely the members to deprive their sisters in this—of any intellectual recreation which may present itself in this off land? Many of them have been taught at home that many of the pleasures of life are to be met with in other spheres than those of so-called gaiety. Woman's life in our island has but little zest. Men have active employment to solace their exile, but women are left most hours of daylight shut up in a house with Chinese servants to banter and the attainment of Pledgeon-English as their intellectual recreation. I am not going to rehearse well known paths so often trodden by upholders of the status quo. I am one of those who are always content with that which happens, so have no feeling one way or the other as to the result of your deliberations, but I think a medium course might be steered and that women be admitted to such meetings as the members may decide upon or they themselves wish to. The programme of the society is not yet drawn up; this much has been settled—that in March and under the auspices of the Odd Volumes Society an exhibition and demonstration of the products of Hongkong before they are sent to the market will be held in the City Hall. I need scarcely remark upon the importance of such an exhibition, especially to those who believe Hongkong can produce nothing but granite. I am convinced that the demonstration will infuse fresh life into us, and will serve, as have done all exhibitions, to spread knowledge and stimulate us to greater efforts, whatever our business in life. That we have need of such, was never more apparent than now.

Several other speakers followed, and the meeting broke up at the early hour of 10.45, without any of the 'social features' anticipated.

CHINKIANG.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
24th February, 1893

There have been some absurd stories circulated lately in supposed scare at this port, and I think it well to send you an account of the facts. The stories are not worth notice in themselves, but they might possibly, if uncontradicted, work mischief among ignorant Chinese. The facts are as follows. The other day some irresponsible native stuck up a few of the usual anti-foreign inflammatory placards (such as are constantly seen at Nanking and other places). They can only have been posted a very short time, as their purpose is not known in the tea-hops where anything of this kind would be talked about all day; nor do I believe for a moment the placards were part of any organized scheme to fill upon foreigners. The British Consul communicated with the Tao-tai, and in conjunction with the Captain of the *Rattler* took the usual precautions of arranging signals, etc. (in case of an outbreak), sending a circular round to this effect; but stating that there was no apprehension of a row. The same thing had been done in former years since our 1889 riot and had nothing 'scarey' in it.

To reply in detail to one of the stories—
1.—The fact is no scare here at all.
2.—A riot is not regarded as imminent.
3.—There is no excitement here, nor is our community in any way alarmed.
4.—The Tao-tai did not tear down the placards with his own hands.
5.—The suggestion (in case of a riot) to remove the ladies and children on board a hotel (not a river steamer) for safety was in the Consul's circular, and did not come from the foreign residents.

Our consular and suburban streets are thronged with Chinese men, women and children of all classes—as the Tao-tai has the native New Year, but beyond an occasional *Yang-kwau* from a child (who is promptly suppressed) we are not annoyed in any way—indeed it seems to me the people about here are more friendly and quiet than they have been at any New Year since our memorable 1889. The statement in a recent *Hu-pao* that numbers of bad characters were congregating here and molesting foreigners is quite incorrect and it is a pity it was ever published. — *N. C. Daily News.*

NEWCHANG.
(N. C. DAILY NEWS' CORRESPONDENT.)
8th February, 1893.

I don't know that there is anything of particular interest to tell you, except perhaps that since the beginning of Spring—i.e. 3rd Feb.—the air as per Chinese almanac, there has been a decided change in the temperature. Curiously enough, whereas on the 2nd inst. Fahrenheit registered several degrees below zero, the following morning the wind changed to south-west and up went the thermometer to min. 4 (above zero) and max. 20°. Now daily we feel the air getting more balmy, and have confidence in native almanacs. It is prognosticated by our Chinese friends that we shall have an early break-up of the river, and we shall be well pleased if they are correct in this also. We look for the opening about St. Patrick's day.

From Kwéencheng we hear that the dead-lock still remains, but that the Tartar General has sent an ambassador to settle the dispute between the local authorities and the people. No doubt the traders will have their own way, and the 'squeezing' mandarin will have to find some other way of settling their liabilities. Meanwhile, on the side that trading or public telegrams have been stopped or refused—I suppose to prevent the news of trouble getting to Peking. These little insipient rebellions, especially when they end in favour of the people, weaken the Government of China considerably, and a clever ringleader might eventually upset the Tartar rule altogether. We hope our missionary friends in Kwéencheng have not been interfered with, and are happy to think that their tact, and the great respect they have earned by their kind treatment of the natives will be their best protection.

As I am writing I have received news to 28th January—that the bongs in Kwéencheng have been opened, after being closed seven days. More on this subject by next courier. All is well at this point—politically.

DEAFNESS ABSOLUTELY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noise in the Head, of 24 years standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars free. Address HIRSHMAN CLIFTON, 8, Shepherd's place, Kensington Park, London, S.W., Eng.—[Advt.]

Co-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, HOSIERY,
WINES, CIGARS, BISCUITS, &c.,
AT
SALES ROOMS, 17, PRAYA CENTRAL,
TO-MORROW
(SATURDAY), March 4th, 1893.
AT 12 NOON.

Comprising—
GENTS' SOCKS, SUIT LENGTHS OF
TWEEDS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, ITALIAN CLOTHS, CASHMERE, CHAMPAGNE, WHISKIES, BRANDIES, BURGUNDY, CLARETS (Pils and Quire), GERMAN BEER (Pils and Quire), CIGARS, CIGARETTES, TOBACCO, PEK FREN & Co's BISCUITS.
In convenient Lots to suit Purchasers.

ALSO,
A NEW BICYCLE with latest improvements.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery.
A. E. SKEELS & Co.,
Auctioneers & Valuers.
Sales Rooms, 17, Praya Central,
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1893. [265]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.
THE Company's Steamship
"FORMOSA,"
Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above ports on SUNDAY, the 5th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1893. [292]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.
THE Company's Steamship
"ZAFIRO,"
Captain Cobban, will be despatched for the above port on MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 5 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1893. [293]

NOTICE.
白告美恒
HANG MEE begs to notify that the ANGLO-CHINESE LABEL used from 12th December, 1892, to 16th February 1893, for the Boxes of such kinds of TEA as CHEUNG CHUN, CHAN NGAM, YUK LAN, CHEUNG FUK, &c. have now been discarded and that the former Trade-Marks will be used accordingly. Customers in order to ascertain the genuineness of Brands, are requested to carefully examine their colour and smell, which show a marked difference from those of others. We beg further to give notice that the NEW TEA will be ready for delivery from the 5th March.

HANG MEE,
17, Bonham Street West,
Agent for
HANG YU,
PAK HOK CHEW,
Hosiam, Canton.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1893. [294]

Intimations.

K E B A O,
SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME FRANÇAISE.
CAPITAL 4,000,000 FRANCS.
LA SOCIÉTÉ KÉBAO (TONKIN), dont l'extraction prend tous les jours l'importance et qui est seule FOURNISSEUR DE LA MARINE FRANÇAISE AU TONKIN, dont la Charbon est brûlé d'une façon régulière à bord des Steamers des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, et en particulier à bord du *Haploph*, vient introduire ses Charbons sur la place de Hongkong a confié le soin de son Agence à la maison
SHEWAN & Co.,
Praya Central, Hongkong.
à partir du 1er. Novembre, 1892.
Le Directeur Général de Kébao.
HENRY PORTAL.
Kébao, le 10 Décembre, 1892. [295]

THE MIKE COAL MINING COMPANY.
THE MIKE COAL is a BITUMINOUS COAL, of dark reddish colour. For steam purposes it has been pronounced to be the best and the most economical of all the Japanese Coals. Its export is increasing yearly, and the opinions expressed by several of the largest regular consumers are in testimony of the excellent qualities of this coal.

Attention is called to the following advantages to Ship's Owners and Captains, who coal their tankers direct from the Undersigned:—
FRESHNESS of the coal.
UNIFORMITY of quality.
FREEDOM from impurities.
Supply in any quantity on shortest notice.
Quick despatch.
BEST of weight, etc., etc.

MIITSU BUSSAN KAISHA,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1892. [296]

SIEN TING,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'ARQUER STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1892. [296]

DENTISTRY.
FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP
AND
MODERATE FEES.
M. R. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly assisted Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROBERTS),
HAS REMOVED
TO
THE BANK BUILDINGS,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
(Opposite Hongkong Hotel).
CONSULTATION FREE.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1891. [297]

Intimations.
CARMICHAEL & Co., LD.
RAIN COATS & UMBRELLAS.
BUCKSKIN LEGGINGS.
PORPOISE-HIDE WATERPROOF BOOTS,
RACE GLASSES WITH SLING CASES.
CARMICHAEL & Co., LTD.
18, Praya Central, Hongkong.
[52]

W. BREWER.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
NEW ASSORTMENT OF
GENTS' MORRO CO LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES.
GENTS' BROWN LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES.
GENTS' PATENT LEATHER SHOES.
GENTS' DANCING PUMPS.
GENTS' TENNIS SHOES.
WHITAKER'S ALMANACKS.
MARINE ENGINEERS' ANNUAL AND ALMANACK.
ENGINEERS' GAZETTE ANNUAL.
CALVERT ALMANACK.
NAUTICAL ALMANACK, &c.
NEW PATENT COPYING PRESSES.
NEW PATENT PLAQUES for WALL DECORATION.
W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1893. [40]

J. D. KILEY,
MANUFACTURER OF
BALLOONS, PARACHUTES, TENTS, &c.
No. 3, JUBILEE STREET,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1893. [65]

LEVY HERMANOS.
JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, WATCH,
CHRONOMETER & CLOCKMAKERS.
Sole Agents for PATER PHILIPPE & Co.,
Geneva. A great variety in Fancy Goods and Optical Instruments.
10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Opposite the Telegraph Office.
[73]

G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [632]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCKMAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches—awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, WARING GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES.
No. 8, Queen's Road, Central. [633]

F. Blackhead & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,
and PROVISION MERCHANTS.
NAVY CONTRACTORS, &
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 7, Praya Central,
HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJENS' GENUINE
COMPOSITION for the
BOTTOMS OF IRON and STEEL SHIPS.
HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT for coating the
sides of STEEL SHIPS.

MOTOR LAUNCHES PATENT DAIMLER.
DAIMLER INDUSTRIAL MOTORS.
TRAMWAYS, COACHES and FIRE
ENGINES.

LIFE-BUOYS, LIFE-RAFTS, LIFE-BELTS
to Board of Trade Rules.

ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS' MACHINERY AND TOOLS.
EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITE
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

CARDIFF, AUSTRALIAN and JAPAN COALS; supplied at the shortest notice to Steamers at lowest market rates.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1892. [700]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.
OREGON PINE SPARKS and LUMBER Always on Hand.
L. MALLORY.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1891. [66]

NOTICE.
JRYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.
JRYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.
SIR ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."
W. L. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings,
London, 15th, 1892. [701]

SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
OF LIME AND SODA.
This preparation contains the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites and the purest Cod Liver Oil. Tested by physicians all the world over. It is as palatable as milk. Three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil. A perfect Emulsion, better than all others made. For all forms of Wasting Diseases, Bronchitis, Consumption, and as a Flesh Producer there is nothing like SCOTT'S EMULSION. Let no one be profuse explanation or try to induce you to accept a substitute.
Sold by all Chemists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, LIMITED,
47, BARRINGTON ST., LONDON, E.C.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China
Messrs. A. B. WATSON & Co. (Limited).
Hongkong, 20th December 1892.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes passed off by unprincipled vendors. The word "Lincoln" and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England, are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, without which none are genuine.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

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SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
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This preparation contains the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites and the purest Cod Liver Oil. Tested by physicians all the world over. It is as palatable as milk. Three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil. A perfect Emulsion, better than all others made. For all forms of Wasting Diseases, Bronchitis, Consumption, and as a Flesh Producer there is nothing like SCOTT'S EMULSION. Let no one be profuse explanation or try to induce you to accept a substitute.
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SCOTT & BOWNE, LIMITED,
47, BARRINGTON ST., LONDON, E.C.
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China
Messrs. A. B. WATSON & Co. (Limited).
Hongkong, 20th December 1892.

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS	
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—110 per cent, prem., ex. div. sellers.	
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £8.10, paid up—35 per cent. dis. sellers.	
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$150 per share, buyers.	
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—\$1.10, buyers.	
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares, £20, sales.	
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—24 per cent, premium, buyers.	
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874 C—2 per cent, premium, buyers.	
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent, premium.	
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$83 per share, sellers.	
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$57 per share, sales.	
North China Insurance—105 per share, sales and buyers.	
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$100 per share, sales and buyers.	
Yangtze Insurance Association—\$100, sellers.	
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—150 per share.	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$250 per share, sellers.	
China Fire Insurance Company—\$82 per share, ex. div. buyers.	
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$28 per share, sales and buyers.	
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—20 per share, sellers.	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—50 per cent. discount, sales and sellers.	
Douglas' Steamship Company—\$37 per share, sellers.	
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.	
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—70 per cent. premium, ex. div. sales and sellers.	
Gen. Penwick & Co., Limited—\$16 per share, buyers.	
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$21, sales and sellers.	
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$50.	
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.	
The Chuenmen Hotel Co., Limited—\$3 per share, sales.	
Punim Mining Co.—\$4 per share, sales and buyers.	
The Ranch Gold Mining Co., Limited—50 cents per share, buyers.	
New Islands Mining Co., Limited—10 cents, nominal.	
The National Gold Mining Co., Limited—nominal.	
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$10 per share, sales and buyers.	
The Jichu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sales and buyers.	
The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—4 cents per share, sellers.	
London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—n/a, nominal.	
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$15 per share, sales.	
Luron Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$35.	
A. S. Nelson & Co., Limited—\$15 per share, sales and sellers.	
Dakin, Cruickshank & Co., Limited—\$2 per share, sellers.	
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$31 per share, sales and buyers.	
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$64 per share, ex. div. buyers.	
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$55 per share, ex. div. sales and sellers.	
The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$26 per share, sellers.	
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$9 per share, sellers.	
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$45 per share, sellers.	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$100 per share, sellers.	
Hongkong Gas Company—\$105 per share, sales and buyers.	
Hongkong Ice Company—\$64 per share, ex. div. sales and buyers.	
Hongkong and China Dairy Company, Limited—\$65 per share, sellers.	
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$51 per share, sales.	
The Green Island Cement Co.—\$44 per share, sellers.	
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$28 per share, sales and buyers.	
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.	
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$55 per share, sellers.	

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Col. and Mrs. Baker.	Mr. J. Langhans.
Mr. H. Bandman.	Mr. E. McCabe.
Capt. Butler, O.S.D.	Mr. and Mrs. Maier and Capt. G. Callaghan.
Mr. F. A. Cui.	Mr. Molling.
Capt. and Mrs. Combe.	Captain Moore, R.N.
Mr. C. A. Conolly.	Mrs. Nicol and child.
Mr. F. A. Cooper.	Mr. P. O'Malley, A.S.C.
Mr. A. Astley Cooper.	Mrs. Paul.
Capt. and Mrs. Donohue.	Mr. W. Parfitt.
R.A.	Mr. and Mrs. Rennie.
Mr. and Mrs. Duane.	Mr. A. W. Roberts.
Earl of Dysart & Valet.	Mr. H. W. Roberts.
Mr. E. von Ewald.	Colonel Robinson.
Capt. W. H. Fawkes.	Mr. F. E. Schmitt.
R. W.	Mr. F. E. Shea.
M. Gensburg.	Gen. and Mrs. Slim.
Hon. and Mrs. Goodman.	Miss Sim.
Mr. D. C. B. Griffith.	Mr. E. Spillig.
Col. W. H. Hallett.	Mrs. L. Starr.
Mr. A. Hewitt.	Capt. and Mrs. Aust.
Mr. C. Ingenohl.	Thomson, R.H.G.
Mr. G. Jamieson.	Mr. and Mrs. Tarnow.
Mr. and Mrs. Letbridge.	Mr. and Mrs. Warren.
a children and maid.	Mr. H. P. Wilkinson.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. Adamson.	Mr. Medhurst.
Mr. F. East.	Mr. A. E. Steele.
Mr. C. H. Gale.	Mr. Sparrow.
Mr. W. H. Gaskell.	Mr. Stephens.
Mr. Thos. Howard.	Captain Moore.
Mr. V. Kofod.	Mr. G. L. Tomlin.
Mr. W. H. R. Loxley.	

WINDSOR HOTEL.

Mrs. Baird and child.	Mr. J. R. Joyce.
Mr. and Mrs. Best.	Mr. A. Meurant.
Mrs. Blanchard.	Hon. N. G. Mitchell.
Mr. J. F. Boulton.	James.
Major and Mrs. Chapman.	Mrs. Mitchell-Jones.
Mr. S. I. Danby.	Capt. and Mrs. Morris.
Captain N. Dodd.	Mr. Ch. E. Nicholas.
Mrs. Dodd.	Mr. F. A. Norris, U.S.N.
Mr. W. E. Eaton, U.S.N.	Mrs. Norris.
Mrs. Eaton.	Miss Norris.
Mr. E. W. Eberle, U.S.N.	Mr. P. O'Neill.
Mrs. Eberle.	Mrs. Perkins.
Master Eberle.	Mr. and Mrs. Pigott.
Mr. G. Engel.	Mr. F. J. Richardson.
Mr. W. Evans.	Captain Rivers.
Vice-Consul P. Gavan.	Mr. and Mrs. Salabelle.
Mr. John Smith.	
Rear Admiral D. B. M.	Mr. A. M. Thomas.
Harmony, U.S.N.	Captain A. Tillet.
Mrs. D. B. Harmony.	Mr. A. Trant.
Mr. R. M. McHattie.	Mrs. Tufnell.
Mrs. McHattie.	Mr. and Mrs. C. Watling.
Miss McHattie.	

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.	
HIROSHIMA MARU, Japanese steamer, 2,052 H. Walter, 2nd March, Salgon 25th Feb.	
Rice and Paddy, Geo. R. Stevens.	
TAISANG, British steamer, 1,505 H. W. Hogg, 2nd March, Wuhu 23rd Feb., and Shanghai 25th, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
YUKENANO, British steamer, 1,105 J. Stessar, 2nd March, Sourabaya 21st Feb., Sugar, Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
DAPING, German steamer, 1,200 T. Voss, 3rd March, Hamburg, and Singapore 23rd Feb., General—Stienssen & Co.	
HOLSTEIN, German steamer, 1,101 J. Bruhn, 2nd March, Salgon 24th February, Rice and Paddy, Wieler & Co.	
ZAVIRO, British steamer, 675 A. W. R. Cobban, 2nd March, Manila 28th Feb., General—Shewan & Co.	
DIAMOND, British steamer, 1,030 Thom, 3rd March, Penang, and Singapore 23rd Feb., General—Chines.	
FORMOSA, British steamer, 674 T. Hall, 3rd March, Tientsin 28th February, Amoy 1st March, and Swatow 2nd, General—D. Laprak & Co.	
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, British steamer, 3,003 Gen. A. Lee, R.N.R., 3rd March—Vancouver 9th Feb., Yokohama 23rd, Kobe and Shanghai 28th, General—C. P. Railway Co.	
MEMNON, British steamer, 825 B. Branch, 3rd March, Sandakan 26th Feb., Timber and General—Butterfield & Swire.	
BENALDER, British steamer, 1,286 C. K. McIntosh, R.N.R., 3rd March—Salgon 26th Feb., Rice and Paddy, Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
FUSHUA, Chinese steamer, 1,504 Lancaster, 3rd March—Canton 3rd March, General—C. M. S. N. Co.	
CHOWFA, British steamer, 1,057 F. W. Phillips, 3rd March, Bangkok 24th Feb., Rice and General—Yuen Fat Hong.	

DEPARTURES.	
March 2, N. N. Chang, British str., for Canton.	
March 2, Triumph, German str., for Helig.	
March 3, Charles Towner, British steamer, for Kuching.	
March 3, Florida, British str., for Singapore.	
March 3, Namo, British str., for Swatow.	
March 3, Kang Bang, British str., for Bangkok.	
March 3, Pyrrhus, British str., for Singapore.	
March 3, Kusun, British str., for Singapore.	
March 3, Ravana, British str., for Nagasaki.	
March 3, Strathmore, British str., for Shanghai.	
March 3, Tevel, British steamer, for Amoy.	
March 3, Kingston, British str., for Salgon.	
March 3, Vesta, German steamer, for Shanghai.	
March 3, Aik, Danish steamer, for Haiphong.	

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.	
Per Memnon, str., from Sandakan, 25 Chinese; 1 Japanese lunatic in charge of two Sikhs.	
Per Daphne, str., from Hamburg, &c.—Messrs. E. Soelberg, Temkert, and 270 Chinese.	
Per Diamond, str., from Penang, &c.—564 Chinese.	
Per Zafiro, str., from Manila—Mr. and Mrs. Tarnow, infant and servant, Messrs H. Bandman, J. Dampney, E. Spillig, C. Welly, and 23 Chinese.	
Per Formosa, str., from Tamsui, &c.—Mrs. Stessar, Mr. H. H. Weinstein, 4 children and amah, Mrs. Seyer, child and amah, Mr. G. Philpotts, and 6 Chinese.	
Per Empress of Japan, str., from Vancouver—Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Rennie, Mr. Chas. Becker, and 47 Chinese. From Victoria—6 Chinese. From Yokohama—Mr. Joseph and servant, and 1 Chinese. From Kobe—Messrs J. and C. Down, Messrs. Ah Ching and Kwong Lee Chong, &c. From Shanghai—Captain Tillet, Messrs Geo. Jamieson and servant, and H. P. Wilkinson.	
Per Chowfa, str., from Bangkok—10 Chinese.	

REPORTS.	
The British steamship <i>Taitung</i> reports that she left Wuhu on the 23rd ultimo, and Shanghai on the 25th. Had fine weather and strong easterly breeze. The Japanese steamship <i>Hiroshima Maru</i> reports that she left Salgon on the 25th ultimo. Had strong north-easterly winds and heavy sea with overcast cloudy weather.	
The British steamship <i>Memnon</i> reports that she left Sandakan on the 26th ultimo. Had fine weather throughout. On the 28th ultimo, passed the bark <i>William Le Lachau</i> reported all well, in lat. 10° 30' north and long. 117° 45' east.	
The British steamship <i>Zafiro</i> reports that she left Manila on the 28th ultimo. Had fresh northerly wind and clear weather with high sea to Pratas Shoal; thence to port had moderate north-east winds and dull cloudy weather.	
The British steamship <i>Diamond</i> reports that she left Penang, and Singapore on the 23rd ultimo. From Singapore to Pratas had fresh strong wind and fine weather; thence to port had strong monsoon, thick and rainy weather with heavy head sea.	
The British steamship <i>Formosa</i> reports that she left Tamsui on the 28th ultimo. Had fresh north-east winds and fine weather with high sea. Left Amoy on the 1st instant. Had fresh north-east winds and fine weather. Left Swatow on the 2nd. Had moderate breeze and fine but cloudy weather. In Tamsui the steamship <i>Smith</i> , in Amoy the steamship <i>Jier</i> , in Swatow the steamship <i>Kwongnam</i> and <i>Poohang</i> .	
The British steamship <i>Chowfa</i> reports that she left Bangkok on the 28th ultimo, and Koh-lan on the 29th. From Bangkok to Cape Padaran had moderate to fresh breeze with clear weather and smooth sea. From there to Paracels had fresh strong north-easterly winds with thick overcast weather and moderate high north-east sea. From there to port had moderate breeze and fine clear weather with moderate north-east sea.	

The British steamship *Bendley* reports that she left Saigon on the 26th ultimo at 9 a.m. Passed Cape St. James at 2 p.m. Had strong east to north-east winds with high head sea to Cape Padaran, then had light northerly breeze with high head swell for 24 hours, when the wind increased to a moderate north-east gale with high confused sea and occasional rain squalls and continued to the Paracels; thence to port had strong east to north-east winds with high sea and cloudy weather with thick haze making the land.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE—For Straits and Bombay, Per *Taitung* tomorrow, the 4th instant, at 11.30 A.M. For Fookchow and Tientsin, Per *Singon* tomorrow, the 4th instant, at 11.30 A.M. For Singapore and London, Per *Glenfruin* tomorrow, the 4th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STRAITS.	
ALWINE, German steamer, 400 C. Petersen, 18th Feb., Pakhoi 15th Feb., and Heligow 17th, General—Wieler & Co.	
ARAGO, Japanese steamer, 1,521 H. Selck, 1st March, Nagasaki 23rd Feb., Coala, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.	
BORNED, Dutch steamer, 1,490 J. S. Theulissen, 2nd March, Batavia 20th Feb., Sugar, Lants, Wegener & Co.	
CASS, Chinese steamer, 740 Jansen, 26th Feb., Keelung 24th Feb., Camphor—Order.	
CHING-PING, Chinese steamer, 524 H. Crowle, 1st March, Canton 1st March, General—C. E. & M. Co.	
CHINGY, British steamer, 3,000 J. Innis, 1st March, Sydney 4th Feb., Motion Bay 7th, Townsville 10th, Cooktown 11th, Thursday Island 14th, and Port Darwin 20th, General—Butterfield & Swire.	
CHOY-SANO, British steamer, 1,194 R. C. D. Bradley, 27th Feb., Saigon 22nd Feb., Rice and Paddy, Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
DEUTEROS, German steamer, 1,100 W. A. Dinze, 2nd March, Salgon 24th February, Rice and Paddy, Stienssen & Co.	
GLENFRUIN, British steamer, 1,892 E. Norman, 1st March, Nagasaki 25th Feb., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
HEBE, Norwegian steamer, 564 F. W. Clausen, 1st March, Moll 23rd Feb., Coal—Order.	
KUM, Norwegian steamer, 1,104 D. Hagemann, 10th Feb., Batum 5th Feb., Kerassene Oil—Blackhead & Co.	
KUTSANO, British str., 1,495 W. Hall Jackson, 28th Feb., Calcutta 15th Feb., Penang 17th, and Singapore 22nd, Opium and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
LENNON, British steamer, 1,327 W. Ward, 2nd March, Salgon 25th Feb., Rice and Paddy—Doddwell, Canill & Co.	
LOKSANO, British steamer, 978 N. Moncur, 28th Feb., Samang 16th Feb., Sugar, Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
OORVA, British steamer, 419, 23rd May, Singapore 16th May, laid up—Chinese.	
PAKSHAN, British steamer, 855 J. Jenkins, 19th Feb., Swatow 18th Feb., Ballast—Hop Hing Hong.	
PERA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,012 J. Fowler, 26th Feb., Bangkok 16th Feb., and Koh-lan-chang 19th, Rice and General—Yuen Fat Hong.	
RIO, German steamer, 1,108 C. H. Davidson, 1st March, Salgon 24th February, Rice—Wieler & Co.	
SINGAN, British steamer, 1,054 J. Price, 1st March, Canton 1st March, General—Butterfield & Swire.	
TAICHOW, British steamer, 862 R. Unsworth, 28th Feb., Bangkok 1st Feb., Rice—Yuen Fat Hong.	
TRIBET, British steamer, 1,665 E. P. Bishop, 23rd Feb., Singapore 16th Feb., General—P. & O. S. N. Co.	
WUHAN, German steamer, 1,016 A. Ott, 1st March, Salgon 24th Feb., Rice and Paddy—Lants, Wegener & Co.	
ZAMBEZI, British steamer, 1,570 G. J. Edwards, 23rd Feb., Yokohama 10th Feb., Kobe 12th, and Moll 19th Feb., Coal—Doddwell, Canill & Co.	

SAILING VESSELS.	
BANDANIERA, British 4-masted schooner, 1,775 G. Jones, 11th Feb., New York 14th Feb., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
BIRMA, German bark, 1,430 F. Hollmann, 12th Jan., Nagasaki 22nd Aug., Petroleum—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
CHARON, WATKINS, Slancie bark, 654 G. Koch, 7th Feb., Bangkok 28th Dec., Wood—Chinese.	
CHURCHSTON, British bark, 473 W. Butlin, 24th Dec., Fremantle 10th October, Sandalwood—Stienssen & Co.	
COLOMA, American bark, C. M. Noyes, 7th Feb., Portland 20th Nov., and Honolulu 20th Dec., Timber and Sugar—Capt. A. A. Colcord.	
HARVARD, American bark, 928 A. A. Colcord, 15th Nov., Singapore 21st Oct., Timber—Master.	
HELEN BREWER, Hawaiian ship, 1,116 A. W. Newell, 24th Jan., New York 17th June, and Manila 13th Jan., Oil—Order.	
PAPA, German bark, 748 T. W. Thomsen, 17th Jan., Cardiff 14th Sept., Patten Fuel and Coke—Order.	
VELOCITY, British steamer, 491 K. Martin, 25th Feb., Honolulu 18th Jan., General—Chinese.	

For Sale.

EX P. & O. STEAMER "MANILA," KUPPERS' PILSENER BEER, BREWED BY THE BERGISCHE BRAUEREI GESELLSCHAFT, ELBERFELD, GERMANY.

THIS "PILSENER" is the most popular GERMAN BEER in Australia, India, the Cape and South America. Samples at this Office.

CALBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants, Sole Agents, Hongkong & China, 13, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 8th February, 1893.

THEY LEAD THEM ALL, THE CELEBRATED CALIFORNIA WINES, from the well-known Vineyards of MENA, KOHLER and VAN BUREN, San Francisco, and JULIAN P. SMITH (Olivina) Livermore, California.

Guaranteed to be Pure and Undiluted. Pure BLACKBERRY BRANDY and fresh Consignments of BARTLEY SPRING MINERAL WATER by each Steamer. Prices forwarded on application to MACONDRAY BROTHERS & Co., Commission Merchants, No. 30, Water Street, Yokohama, 12th August, 1892.

ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, 1st Floor, Pay's Central, 15, Apply to LAUTS, WEGENER & Co., Hongkong, 6th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 20th February, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 20th February, 1893.

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



1893. THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

TWIN SCREW STEAMERS, 10,000 HORSE POWER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN	6,000 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 22nd March.
EMPRESS OF CHINA	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 12th April.
EMPRESS OF INDIA	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 3rd May.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 24th May.
EMPRESS OF CHINA	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 14th June.

THE STEAMERS of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA of JAPAN, and Call at VICTORIA, B.C., to Land and Embark Passengers.

The Mountain Scenery on the Canadian Pacific Railway surpasses that of any other Trans-Continental Route.

Passengers Booked to all the principal points in Canada and the United States, and also through to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, at Current Rates, with Passengers' choice of Atlantic Line.

RETURN TICKETS—Time limit for prepaid Return Ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarking at Vancouver.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the service of China or Japan.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is the only Trans-Continental Line extending from the Pacific to the Atlantic Seaboard, and running its own Sleeping Coaches through without change. The Dining Cars and Mountain Hotels on this Route are owned by the Company and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

The Steamers on the Pacific and all Day, Sleeping, and Dining Cars are comfortably heated by Steam during the Winter Season.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to E. HOLLOWAY, General Agent. Hongkong, 22nd February, 1893.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY THROUGH TO NEW YORK, OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. China, Tuesday, 21st March. Yokohama and Honolulu, on TUESDAY, the 21st March, at 1 p.m., leaving Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Through Tickets issued Passengers to Europe or to cities in the United States or Canada are good for transportation to the Missouri River by the Central and Union Pacific Railways only. East of the Missouri River, Passengers have the choice of various Railway lines to New York, via Chicago, St. Louis, Niagara Falls, Washington, Philadelphia, &c.

Particulars of the various routes can be obtained on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and inland cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full, value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent. Hongkong, 22nd February, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 6th February, 1893.

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